REGISTERED No 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,822.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Less, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ITALIAN ORANGES and OLIVE OIL just received by GIOVANNONI AND GUERRIERI, 5, Meadow Street.

WANTED, a Strong useful HORSE, suitable for a Brougham or Shigram. State price, "which must be low," address "S," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BYCULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOWELS, manufactured by Convict Labour. Sizes—large, about 5 by 3 ; small, 4 by 3.

EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL ENGINEER OPEN to ENGAGEMENT the best of references. Address L.G., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

LOST, from a Carriage between Bandstand and Malabar Hill, a LADY'S BONNET—two shades of green. Any one taking same to Ville de Paris will be rewarded.

TO LET, Part of the late STAMP OFFICE BUILDING in Elphinstone Circle.—Apply on the premises to

B. & A. HORMARJEE

NOTICE.—Mr. J. C. McCORD has been dismissed by me, and all Communications with reference to my Patent Composition ought to be addressed to B. CREGAN. No. 155, Breach Candy road, Girgaum.

Bombay, 18th February 1874.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnacherry	8	„ Colombo	6
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Calicut	12	„ Gopalpore	26
„ Beypore	12	„ Point Pedro	27
„ Cochin	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
„ Alleppy	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from Colombo, and transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, JULFAR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. SUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahonerah	1
„ Guadur	18	„ Fao	1
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	3
„ Linga	24	„ Linga	8
„ Bushire	26	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Koweit	28	„ Muscat	12
„ Fao	28	„ Guadur	14
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned agents—

MR. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE ss. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMS SAIL FROM BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ZRADIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 2nd March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. G. PEARSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P.,	16th do.
HINDOSTAN	2,113 „	600 H.P.,	30th do.
PEKIN	2,777 „	650 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. CONRON, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on the 2nd March 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1ST CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of
Ditto 2ND CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. TENEDOS, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Tenedos.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Three Storied, Dwelling-house of two compartments, at Trinity Church street, near Dhobi's Talao by order and for Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Suntookjee Dossabhoy Suntook.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises,

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house, of two compartments, standing thereon, lying and being on the west side of Dady Suntook's lane, at or near Trinity Street being in the registration sub-district of Bhoiesalwar without the Fort in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 245 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less agreeably to the Pakka Plan thereof made by the Collector of Land Revenue and bounded on the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Suntoon, on the south by the property now or lately of Sorabjee Dady Suntook, on the west by D. Dady Suntook's stables, now or lately the property of Sorabjee Dadabhoy Suntook, deceased, and on the east by the Dady Suntook's Lane aforesaid, and which said premises formerly and are now occupied by Bapoojee Nanjee and others.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned. And a deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Kamatcepoora 4th Street.

On THURSDAY, the 5th March 1874, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee (Dosabhoy) Bhoomia Ram Wuckeel Narsoo Telungee, deceased, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Peerajee Lukhmia Lingoo Telungee, the following landed property, viz :—all that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northern side of Kamatcepoora 4th Street in the sub-district of Mazagon and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue No. 3743 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 73 and bounded on the east by the house of Goonjall Bhooma, on the west by the house of Moroo, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the public road, 4th street, containing by admeasurement 31 and two-ninths square yards be the same little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the surenderee signed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 2nd March, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

25 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
12 Cases Prints.
7 „ White and Grey Dhoties.
5 „ French Muslin.
2 „ White Muslin
12 Bales Brown Packing Papers.
3 Cases Blue and Edinburgh Foolscap.
A few articles of Furniture.
A Sewing Machine in working order.
2 Cases Soaps.
2 cases Fancy Goods, consisting of Pictures, Watch Keys, Buckles, Toys, Fancy and Meerschaum Pipes, Snuff Boxes, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Breach and Muzzle-loading Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Revolver, by the best makers at No. 36, Upper Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-named place, the Household Furniture, &c., the property of Quarter-Master W. Graham, Royal Artillery.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th February 1874.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW, 46, Wellington Street. | 54, Upper Thames Street. LONDON.

New Works.—POSSILPARK, GLASGOW.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or refe ence to firm in England.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALTIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
„ Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10 to	£10
„ Lockets	„ £ 1 0 to	£20
„ Suites	„ £10 10 to	£50
Chains ..... Per Ounce	„ £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. ASIA will sail as above on SUNDAY, the 1st March 1874, at 9 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

THE Undersigned is prepared to accept TENDERS for the AGRARI FARMS of the TALUKAS of PIMPALNER and TALODA, together with the NIZAMPUR PETA for the remaining portion of the current revenue year. Particulars can be obtained on application at the Office of the Huzur Deputy Collector at Dhulia. No application will be received after the 10th proximo.

J. MOORE,
Acting Collector, Khandeish

Camp Dharangaon, 24th February 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned, being the majority of the Members of the Firm of DOOLACHUND KHUNDARMUL, have DISMISSED KISHONDAS JEYTROOP, heretofore Gloomia and Gomastah of the Branch or Cotrie of the said Firm in Bombay, from the service of the said Firm, and the public are hereby cautioned against having any dealings or transactions with the said Kissondas Jeytroop in the name or on account and behalf of the said Firm from and after this date.—Dated this 27th day of Feb 1874.

Sitaram Radhakisen, Gooshanajee Radhakisen Bimlal Radhakisen, Lachmundas Mamaji, Bhugwandas Sitaram, Pannalal Khoosiram, and Revaral, Widow of Macoondas, being seven of the partners in the Firm of Doolachand Khundermul by their Attorney Hurg vand Kanayalal.

HURGOVAND KANAYALAL.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 o'clock on THURSDAY for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of COAL to H. M.'s MINT, either from on board-ship or to be delivered at the Mint.

No Tender for less than 100 tons will be accepted.

The Mint Master does not bind himself to accept any Tender.

MILLION PRICES ! MILLION PRICES !

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

OF

BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Previous to his departure for Singapore by the P. and O. Mail on March 7th,

TO-DAY, will give his ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE on the High Rope.

Doors open at 4 P.M. Performance to commence at 5 P.M., precisely.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES AS FOLLOWS :

First Class Rs. 2 ; Second Class Re. 1 ; Third Class Promenade Right Annas.

Children under ten years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1855.

HEAD OFFICE—(Corner of Finch Lane), Threadneedle Street.
WITH 5 BRANCH OFFICES IN LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000 0 0
60,0 0 Shares of £20 each,	
PAID-UP CAPITAL	600,000 0 0
RESERVED FUND	170,000 0 0

DIRECTORS :

John Jones, Esq., Chairman.

Henry Vigurs East, Esq.	Wm. M'coughtan, Esq.
John Hacksloek, Esq.	William Simpson, Esq.
Andrew Lawri, Esq.	Jonathan Turp, Esq.
obert Lloyd, Esq.	James R. Vannes, Esq.
Wm. Mcarthur, Esq., M.P.	George Young, Esq.
Joaquin de Mancha, Esq.	

MANAGER :—Alfred George Kennedy.
Secretary :—C. J. Worth.

ACCOUNTS opened with approved Indian and other Foreign Firms or Banks, at such moderate rates of Commission as shall be considered consistent with sound mutual advantage. The interest upon such accounts is calculated at current rates on daily balances, and is made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year.

Demand Cheques and Exchange honoured against approved previous or simultaneous remittances. Credits opened against First-class securities negotiable in London. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are issued, and also Letters of Credit upon any leading Commercial City, and every description of general banking Business transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

London, 20th January, 1874.

NOTICES.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The Illustrated London News, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The Saturday Review says : "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the once circulating literary stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The Literary Gazette says : "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature : it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The British Quarterly Review says : "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d

The Bookseller says :—" For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers ; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

To the Queen and Royal Family ;
To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (special Appointment) ;
And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.
Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTIZAN SPECIAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chron graph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.
WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 99, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before sending their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from £10 to 1000 Gns*
Lever, Vertical, Horizontal, Duplex, Chronometer, Chronograph, Repeaters, Centre seconds, Keyless, Centre seconds, Repeaters, In-dia, &c.	Church, Turret, Carriage, Chime, Dining and Drawing-room, Ship, Shop, Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists, and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far excel in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets. Rings and all kinds of *Gimmers*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts, Racing Cups, and Jewelled and their Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and Guild of London Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure a good material and a sufficient coating of silver to resist fair wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, however low to buy.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Cash supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage.

Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by His Excellency THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL OF MAYO. The Right Honourable Earl WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAIGH, Almorah, N.W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 22s. 6d.

Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASON, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

NOTICES.

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 28TH FEBRUARY, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PERFORMANCE,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILLIP WODEHOUSE,

GIVEN BY

MONS. AND MADAME BERGER-DEPLACE,

Lyrical Artistes from the First Theatres from Paris.

PART I.

UN COQ EN JUPON,

Comic Opera in one Act. Music by F. CHASSIGNE.

PART II.

SELECTED VOCAL INTERMEDE.

PART III.

SAUVONS LA CAISSE,

Operette bouffe in one Act. Music by CH. LECOQ.

The Popular Author of the Celebrated Comic Opera

LA FILLE DE MADAME ONGOT.

Doors Open at 8½. Commence at 9½ punctually.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Family, to admit 3	„ 10
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE OF SALE.—The KOOMBEN MOUNTAIN COFFEE ESTATE, situated in North Wynaad will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Calicut early in April next. Further particulars will be duly advertised.

PEIRCE, LESLIE, & Co.

Calicut, 16th February 1874.

1,00,000 RUPEES, and larger SUMS of MONEY, available to EUROPEANS only, as advances for purchasing in Bombay Cotton for English and Continental Markets, at 9 per cent. interest, and 1 per cent. Commission. For terms apply to

WILLIAM STRIP.

Ahmedabad, 20th February 1874.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to EXCAVATE BALLAST from LAND at ELEPHANTA, lately leased to the Elphinstone Company, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for one year, at Tanna, on the 10th proximo.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Belowli, 11th February 1874.

NOTICE.—There will be a SALE of BLACKWOOD LOGS and of KHEIR FIREWOOD at GHOREBUNDER, in the Salsette Talooka, on THURSDAY, the 12th March next.

Sale to commence at 10 A.M. For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

F. BIRKBECK,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tanna.

Tanna Districts, 16th February 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the 3 OLE HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, have been authorized to OFFER FOR SALE a first-class BREECH LOADING PINFIRE TIGER RIFLE, DOUBLE BARRELLED, 12-bore, by Boss & Co., St. James' Street, London, Low Trajectory, very accurate, a first-rate weapon for Tiger and Bison shooting on the Malabar Coast. In case with Shell-moulds, Cartridges, &c., &c. Original Cost £70

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned ARTICLES for SALE on the Premises of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, at Colaba, where they may be seen on application to the Superintendent at :—

1 Self-acting Lathe, 18 feet bed.
1 Lathe, 6 feet bed.
1 Slotting Machine.
1 Planing Machine.
1 Screwing Machine.
1 Punching Machine (incomplete.)
1 Steam Hammer.
1 Horizontal Engine, 20 Horse Power.
1 Boiler, single Flue, 21½ feet long and 5½ feet wide.

Tenders to be sent to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Sweet-Shaves.

BILLIARDS.

IN consequence of the enormous rise in the Price of IVORY in Europe, the cost of BILLIARD BALLS has increased about 30 per cent. But as we had purchased largely before the rise, we are enabled to offer BILLIARD, POOL, and PYRAMID SALLS at a lower rate than now prevails in England.

Intending Purchasers will do well to avail themselves of the present low rates, as our next supply will be considerably enhanced in price.

PRESENT PRICES.

BILLIARD BALLS,	Size 2 1/16 inch,	Rs. 24	per Set
Do.	„ 2⅛ „	„ 27	„
Do.	„ 2 3/16 „	„ 30	„
POOL BALLS		„ 81	„
PYRAMID BALLS		„ 128	„
PLAIN CUES		„ 3	„
BUTTED CUES		„ 6	„
CUE TIPS		12 Annas per Doz.	
PREPARED CHALK		12 „	„

SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH, Rs. 85 per Piece, for a full-size Table.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

OPIUM.—£200 AND £100. The above sums are offered for the best and second best ESSAYS on "BRITISH OPIUM POLICY AND ITS RESULTS TO INDIA AND CHINA."

SIR CHARLES E. TREVELYAN, SIR H. BARTLE FRERE, and SIR LOUIS MALLET have kindly consented to act as Adjudicators.

All ESSAYS INTENDED FOR COMPETITION are to be in the hands of one of the above-named gentlemen, or of J. W. PEASE, Esq., M.P., 18, Princes Gardens, Kensington, London, by the Thirty-First of May, 1874.

Each Essay to be signed by a motto, or word, and to have with it a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the writ

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has again weakened, not to any very considerable extent as our quotations show.

Government Securities are firm at the prices given, and there are buyers for forward at our prices, but not many sellers.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d. to ¼.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 13/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11½ to 9/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11 5/16 to ¾d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	98
Do. demand	99½ to 99¾
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107¼
Four & half per cent.	102½
Four per cent.	103¼
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	103¼
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Lond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-9
Carolus	,, 190
Mexican Dollars	,, 192
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 2½
Bar Silver	,, 106¾
Gold Lee	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The Hector (s) full cargo cotton £2 17-6 for Liverpool, 100 tons wheat at £1-5. Rates well maintained. Sail strong upward tendency, £2-18 9 has been paid for ready shipment and £2-16-3 to £2-17-6 for all March shipment.

London	Cotton / Cases / Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton / Wooden Ships / Myrabolams / Coir bdls	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d. £2 15s. 0d. to £3 17s. 6d. £2 0s. 0d. £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat / Seeds	£2 16s. 3d. £2 16s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton / Opium / Sailing Ships	Rs. 20 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

MARKET steady for Bank of Bombay, Colabs, and Spinning shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a. p.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	373¾
6,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
10,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	416

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21¾-22	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 233
.....	£20	19½-19¾	do.	Do. New £20 Shares 126
.....	£20	21-10	do.	Ditto .....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & G. I. Railway Co. 1,125
.....	£18	19¾-5	do.	Do. New Shares .....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C 1,335
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. 108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land 910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company. Limited 370

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,325
1,600	100	100	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,720
750	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
720	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,285
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.a	Manockjii Petit's	1,350
900	1,000	all	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
500	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,775
600	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,300
800	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,425

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

350	5,000	2,850	180 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
300	2,000	1,100	150do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	800
250	2,000	88	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	200
150	10,000	1,000	100pa	Apollo Press Co.	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.	800
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
350	2,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,270
120	5,000	all	900	Fort Press Co.	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Co	850
200	1,000	all	70 p.s	Present Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	550
300	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,000
400	850	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
12?	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	450	all	90 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	4p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	6
500	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
3,150	200	100	6 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Trencher & Co	405
	250	all	40 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	10½	...	Bank of China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's closing message of the 26th instant reports the Liverpool market as having been dull, with Surats quiet but steady. The quotations, when compared with our yesterday's show no change whatever, though Fair Dholleras is through a mistake quoted ½ heavier. Omrowattee stands at 5¾d. per lb., Broach at 6¾, and orleans at 8 3/16d. The sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales, of which 3000 are Surats, and of which 2000 on account of speculation and for exports. Imports at Liverpool are given at 36,000 bales, and the receipt at N. S. ports are 16000 bales. At Manchester there is little or nothing doing, and prices are weaker. The Market for coffee has become very dull, and prices of M. P. Ceylon and ordinary native show a further fall of 2s. per cwt. Mysore coffee is, however, still unaltered, being quoted at Rs. 119 per cwt. Cochin cocoa-nut oil is lower by 10s. per ton, but on the contrary we notice an advance of 5s. in Ceylon oil. Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed show no alteration. The latest returns of the Bank of England are more favourable than those this day week there being a pretty large income on the reserve and bullion. The rate charged on 6 months sight Indian Bills shows a deduction of ¼ per cent, being only 3 3/4 to 4 per cent per annum, 4 per cent Government Paper stands at 96¼, 4½ per cent at 98, and 5% per cent at 102. We again hear of shipments of specie, amounting to £123,000 to Bombay, and of £10,000 to Calcutta.

Our Calcutta telegrams of the 26th report the market for Peice goods as quite without any change in prices. The prices of Government securities have advanced ¼ to ½ per cent all round. Yours being now quoted at Rs. 102¼, fours and half at Rs. 103¾, and five and half at Rs. 107½. Sterling exchange continues to show a downward tendency, and there has been a further decline of 1/16d. in rates. The cotton Market here continues steady, and a large business is being done on European account. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50 candies	New Bhownuggur	at Rs.	177
25 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	174
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	175
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	175
25 ,,	,, Sheagaum F. P. B.	at ,,	183
250 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	184½
100 ,,	,, Broach M. G.	at ,,	187
50 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	188
100 ,,	,, ,, ,, (1 month)	at ,,	185
50 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	187
150 ,,	,, Kerango	at ,,	168½
25 ,,	,, Khandeish	at ,,	166
125 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	162½
100 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	160
100 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	160-62
75 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	161-62
75 ,,	,, ,,	at ,,	161-65
250 ,,	,, Julgaum	at ,,	171-72
150 ,,	,, Taispore F. P. B.	at ,,	175
100 ,,	,, Dhollera (April)	at ,,	172
50 ,,	,, Hingunghaut F. P. B	at ,,	165
50 ,,	,, Veerumgaum	at ,,	167
13 ,,	,, Akote F. P. B.	at ,,	166
25 ,,	,, ,, ,,	at ,,	165½

YARNS.

No sales are reported.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 21st February 1874.

	Open 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		1,73,219 12 0
Merchandize		4,19,356 0 0
Electric Telegraph		1,019 0 0
Municipal Trains, &c.		612 8 0
	Total Rs.	5,94,207 4 0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,264¼ miles	Total Rs.	5,58,693 13 2
	Increase Rs.	35,513 6 10

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 7th February.

	Receipts. Rs. a. p.	Train Mileage.
Passengers	195 11 6	120
Goods	1,947 4 0	236
Electric Telegraph	32 6 8	0
Total	2,175 6 2	Total 356

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Calypso (s)	Cullovich	Trieste, Feb. 1.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil	Carwar, Feb. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Prospero (s)	Wilmott	Akyab.
	Nacoda	Nacoda	C ast and Cutch.
	Wardi (s)	Wardi	Akyab.
	Arch Druid (s)	Thomson	Mar tides.
	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Prince Leopold, Moore, to Rangoon.
Ship Prince Victor, Baillie, to Rangoon.
Steamer Asia, Lingi, to Genoa, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Malwa, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Calypso, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Sir J. R Carnac, to Coast and Carwar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 23 Andaman ..... Potter ..... Liverpool, 4th Nov.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 23 Steamer Mahratta. Ships Waterloo and Lady Octavia, Barques Mozuffer and Regina Coeli.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24 Chaldea (s) ..... Colombo.
Satara (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—27TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Akington, 70 bales cotton, Raysey Ameer chund.
Dreadnought, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 51 bales cotton, Dhunjee Bhanjee; 100 bales cotton, Jockiram Jeersaj.
Flora, 281 packages nux vomica, Tricumjee Vellji and Co. 250 bales cotton, Chutoorbhoy Munjee; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Dunjee and Co.; 30 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchord; 31 bales cotton, Jeevraj Baloo.
Trent (s) 116 bags linseed, Savayrun Rajbux; 16 bales wool, Tarachund Chelsram; 15 bales wool, Mungoomal Jassaing; 28 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund; 33 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co.; 47 bales cotton, Dunjhaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.; 60 bales cotton Jharia Jupun; 80 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Neera s, 38 cases vermillion, Ebram Hasson, 100 coir yarn, Tricomjee Vellji e Co., 5 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co; 3 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manecksje & Co; 85 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
European s, 80 bales cotton, Dewjee, Dossa; 190 coir yarn, Malsey Mooljee; 39 bales cotton, Soorjee Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Lambardy s, 186 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Allcobhoy; 92 pieces E. teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 251 pieces E. teeth Allarukhia Khakee & Co; 11 bundles ivory, Bomanjee Vullecbhoy.
Malsaru s, 90 cases chirounjee, Allana Meewanjee.
Indian Empire, 550 packages wet dates, Juderjee Moonjee; 2300 bales cotton, Ritche Stewart & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM

Taranaki 500 bales cotton, Gaddam & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Borodale s, 560 bags wheat, Hajee Hussam Hajee Mitha; 800 bags wheat, Hajee Alarukhia Hajee Esaac; 265 bags gingelly seed, 94 bags seeds, and 47 bags ground nuts, Finlay Scott & Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamba, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1001 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

566 Taranaki, Phillips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

899 Marlborough, Samson—W. Nicol & Co.
695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1315 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

530 Eagle, Hodgson—The Captain.

FOR NEW YORK.

1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

398 Decide, Ilyasens—H. A. Sedick.
497 Joinville, Seignen, Hajee Salon Seedeek.
698 Schah Jehan, Freebody—H. A. N. Mahomed.

NOT FIXED.

949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Esroobhoy.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1360 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1087 Gladstone, Watson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
842 Marie, Gugnen—The Captain.
892 Mogul, Walker—Remington & Co.
1273 Pendragon, Sywell—Lawrence & Co.
1307 Prince Leopold, Moore—The Captain.
1239 Prince Victor, Baillie—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

1883 Deccan, Soames—P. & O. Co.
1762 Lombardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.
1775 Malwa, Tomlin—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1800 European, Steel—Lawrence & Co.
1410 Trent, Dumbrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

1130 Calipso, Cullovich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR MALTA AND LIVERPOOL.

1397 Neera, Coburn—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR MALTA AND MARSEILLES.

990 Borodale, Davis—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

788 Asia, Croco—Charles Grendona & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

818 Royal Standard, Kurby—McCulloch, Brown & Co.
960 Aretusa, Lucovich—A. C. Gumpert,

NOT FIXED.

981 Alnwick Castle, Freeman—McCulloch, Brown & Co.
708 Ava, Starrat—B. I. S. N. Co.
1066 Avoca, Symons—P. & O. Company.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
865 Boadicea, Anderson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1012 Cashmere, Cotten—B. I. S. N. & Co.
Clorinde, Lafond, (French Frigate.)
870 Mathew Cay, Bradley—Remington & Co.
1202 Peru, Methven—P. & O. Co.
769 Richmond, Young—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
952 Tenedo, Harris—W. & A. & Graham & Co.
790 Vespasian, Alexander—Finlay, Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

NOT FIXED.

255 Africa, Rauchbaupt.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R. N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Crocodile, Townsend.
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
Nimble, Best.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 26.

Dodd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bradford, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Daly, M. jor Genl. Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Pears, Sub-Lieut, 70th Regt, to join, from England.
Nembhard, Lieut-Col, Bengal St ff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Clay, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Dhurumsalah

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 27.

Sadler, Sub-Lieut. 37th Regt, to join, to Dugshai.
Wallace, Capt-in, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Calcutta.
Currie, Captain, Bengal, late 1st Light Cavalry, to join, to Lucknow.
Peters, Surgeon, Med Dept, on duty, to Muscat.
Roberts, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Cawnpore.
Brett, Major, Bengal 19th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Agra.
Dodd, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, to Allahabad

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 21st February, 1874.

The undermentioned Officers returned to duty, by permisson of the Secretary of State for India, on the 12th Feb 1874 :—

Col W L Cahusac, S C, Comdt, 16th N I.
Col J. S. Trevor, Consulting Eng railways, and Under Gov (Railway) Dept.
Lieut Col Y. Shortt Political Agent, Kutch.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test :

Capt A. F. Marshall, 68th Foot.
Lieut J. W. F. Big s, 109th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :

Kutch District Orders—Dated 26 h Jany 1874 appointing Lieut Penton, 11th N I. Station Staff Officer, Bhooj, on the departure of Capt Walter.

The undermention-d Officers have leave of absence :—

49th Foot—Capt and Brevt Maj G Taylor, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut E A des B rres, from 1st March 1874, or date of departure, for four months, in India, on private affairs

18th Foot—Capt Local Maj J R Gord n, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut E A Barclay, from 1st March to 31st Aug 1874, to Bombay, to study the Native Language.

Army Medical Department—Surgn Maj J Leith, M D, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, February 16.)

Col W J Doveton, from General du y, Kamptee, to General duty, Trichinopoly, at his own request.

Surgn J A Laing, M D, from Nagpore Force, to attached 38th N I.

Surgn Maj J E Dickenson, from Attached 38th N I, to 6th N I, vice Surgn Maj Benton retired, but to continue attached to the 38th Regt. until further orders.

Head Quarters, Madras, 17th February 1874.

Surgn A A Thomas, from late arrival, to Depy Surgn-Genl's Dept, Hyd Subsidiary Force, d d Civil Dispensary, Secunderabad

Royal Artillery—Lieut R F Fuller, (E Italy 20th Bgde), to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

21st Foot (1st Batn)—Lieut A Daniell, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

Col C G H Co te, 2nd in Comd 38th N I, to Offg Comdt 16th N I, with effect from date of Col Smart's departure.

Lieut George Hawkes, H M's 2-19th Foot, is appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 17th N I, and with the sanction of Govt, a Probationer of the M dras Staff Corps.

Surgn F M Rickard is Attached to Cantonment Hospital, Secunderabad.

The undermentioned Officers are detailed for duty at the De, ot, Wellington, for the ensuing season and will proceed to join in charge of the Details when selected by Medical Officers :—

16th Lancers, Capt W Rednaw 2 21st Fusiliers, Lieut J Croker : Carrir, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, to join, to Cawnpore.
42nd Foot, Capt St V A Hammick ; 45th Foot, Capt J J Martin ; 48th Foot, Lieut R tt Fraser and 89th, Foot, Lieut A H G Anton.

The following orders are confirmed :—

12th December 1873—By the Officer Command ng D Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, while on the line of March directing Assistant Ap thecary W Johnstone to assume Medical charge of the Battery, vice Surgeon Canny in arrest, for one day only, viz, 12th December 1873.

2nd January 1874—By the Officer Commanding D Battery 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, directing Assistant Apothecary W Johnstone to assume Medical charge of the Battery, vice Surgeon F Waghorn reported sick, from 22nd to 29th January 1874.

31st December 1873—By the Officers Commanding Mysore Division, directing Major W. Osborn, Barra k Master, Bangalore, to act as Station Staff Officer during the Camp of Exercise.

28th January 1874—By the Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, directing Surgeon J. A. Laing, M. D., Indian Medical Department, to assume Medical charge of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry vice Surgeon W. E. Jbohnson, M. D., Indian Medical Department, relieved.

31st January 1874—By Officer Commanding 31st Regiment Light Infantry, appointing Captain T. H. Campbell to officiat as Quarter Master, without prejudice, to his other duties, vice Capt in C. C. Campbell.

31st January 1874—By the Officer Commanding G. Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery at Camp Sy pore, directing the issue of half an ounce of salt daily, for 60 horses of that Battery, for 28 days, from last February 1874.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut P. C. Walker 20th Bgde, to England, by the overland route, to appear before a Medical Board. Fit to do duty with Troops.

16th Lancers.—Paymaster and Hon Capt T. Dynon, to England on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, but to rem in at Malta up to the end of May 1874. For overland route, embarking at Madras—unfit to do duty with Troops.

21st Fusiliers.—Lieut J. M. Gordon, Instructor of Musketory, to England on medical certificate, from date of embarkation in Troop-ship, via Bombay. Fit to do duty with Troop on the voyage.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrives packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 2	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 10	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 23	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 3 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.

Monday ..... Mar. 2.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter not ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforminations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—

4 P.M.

Tuesday ..... Mar. 10

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—

Saturday ..... Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails *via* Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... April 13	Monday ..... March 23.
,, ... May 11	,, ... April 20.
	,, ... May 18.

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—

Friday ..... †Mar. 6 Friday ..... March 13.

† Persian Gulf steamer.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto to Goa, Concan, &c., for Poona, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bandby parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TARACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish, in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GODFREY—February 19th, at Dharwar, the wife of Captain C. W. Godfrey Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

COSSER—February 4th, at North Bank, Belford, Northumberland, the wife of Thomas Cosser, Esq., Kurrachee, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DAUNT—February 18th, at Ranchi, the wife of Major J. Campbell Daunt, V. C., Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
PIGO

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

"This afternoon we shall have the first performance in Bombay of French comic opera by artistes who are not unknown in the French capital. The little company which begins its venture to-day in our city has already been remarkably successful in Madras; and I hear that its *répertoire* contains all the most famous French operas of modern times, including *La Fée de Madame Angot*. The chief piece to-day, *Sauvons la Caisse*, is by the author of this celebrated piece, which has had a success eclipsing that of Offenbach's *Grande Duchesse*. The operatic company has brought its own orchestra, and is prepared, I hear, to make a long stay in Bombay if it meets with due encouragement. I hope that, in spite of the Lenten season, Bombay society will patronize this French company. It is not often we have the chance of being amused; and ordinary human nature demands occasionally something of a more festive character than Bach's fugues on the organ and solemn lectures on science.

I see that both your contemporaries have been very amusing on the subject of the execution of the Parsees and the Mahomedan on Tuesday. One of them (the *Indian Statesman*) entitles his account of the affair, "*Triple* Execution of the Mahomedan and Parsee Murderers," but I am sure he does not mean even for a second to suggest that each of the wretched creatures was hanged three times. This probably was a mere typographical slip of your contemporary's; but the unconscious fun made by the *Times of India* of the ghastly affair is of a much more serious nature, and betokens that the writer's intentions were of the very best and most solemn description. Listen to this:—"Anxious to put an end to the horrible scene as speedily as possible the caps were quickly drawn over the faces of the three, and the drop fell with a thud which must have been heard some yards off. The *Khoja said nothing*," &c. It is not probable that a Khojah or anybody else would say anything under the circumstances. But one may guess at the pathos which the writer vainly struggled to express, though had the Khojah done anything but say nothing after "the drop fell with a thud," I can scarcely imagine how the writer would have found sufficient sentiment wherewith to express himself adequately.

If it be an art, in reporting what any one says, to cut out of a speech all substance and colour, and to leave it without form and void, the *Times of India* is entitled to great credit for its artistic report of the speeches delivered at the Yacht Club dinner on Thursday evening. That dinner, by the way, was one of the worst I ever sat down to. I may be excused for making this statement, for one of the stewards of the club himself remarked, in proposing one of the toasts of the evening, that he had never seen so grand a bill of fare with so miserable a dinner to back it up. It was a regular Barmecide feast, every one having the greatest difficulty in getting enough to eat and drink; and the way in which the dinner was served certainly reflects no credit on the management of the Esplanade Hotel. I need hardly say that the members of the Yacht Club had spared no expense to have the thing done well, and that they were as much disappointed as their guests with the result. The *Times of India* mentions that the gentleman who returned thanks for the guests proposed "The Health of Captain Henry." But the toast he gave was, "Success to the Bombay Yacht Club," for which Captain Henry, as Commodore, was called upon to respond. In speaking of Captain Henry personally, the proposer of the toast said that, so far as his experience went, no man occupying so conspicuous a position in society as Captain Henry had done had been so successful in conciliating general good-will without ever doing anything to forfeit the respect of honest men.

Let me hasten to acquit the officers of the Preventive Service of the blame of breaking the Town Hall piano. All the share they have had in that distinguished transaction is that the piano was broken at their ball. The full credit of the humorous affair seems to belong to a well known artist in hair of this city—at all events, that gentleman has condescended to pay the damage with that off-hand generosity which ought to characterise a man whose profession necessarily brings him in contact with some of the noblest heads in Bombay. At the last meeting of the Organ Committee the following resolution was passed:—"That Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, and Co. be requested to obtain from the person who injured the piano, whom it is believed they know, the amount of their bill for the damage, and an apology." I have been told that Messrs. Soundy thereupon presented the bill to a Mr. Paul Möwis with sundry warnings that if he did not pay he would be taken into Court. Mr. Paul Möwis at last did pay, but his soul, soaring majestically above pomatum and curling tongs, was sorely vexed, so that he accompanied his remittance with the following letter to Mr. Soundy:—

24TH FEBRUARY.

SIR,—The Organ Committee when authorizing you to recover the amount of your Bill; surely never entended you to splutter out all your vile insults, to a Person whom you little know, & you evedently forgott, that you were talking to an educated man; and an Artist, I am very glad that I mastered my indignation instead of retaliating on the spot to your brutal insults I know you to be no Gentleman and yesterd-ys behaviour, has shown that you possess no manners. The above Committee, shall be informed of your doing & I shall take particular pains to explain that your motives were nothing but spite, which your treats of yesterday clearly show, and which will be duly seconded and born out by a witness. I have simple paid the amount to get this matter out of your hands & will now at once open the eyes of your betters, who ought never have left such a delicate matter in the Hands of an ignorant impertinent Tradesman.

Mr. Soundy. P. M.

As it is neither gentlemanly nor artistic to smash pianos that belong to other people, I hope Mr. Paul Möwis will not attempt to assert his patent of nobility again in any further works of destruction of public property, otherwise he may find the Public Prosecutor rivalling him in his own special department of "wigging."

When the gentlemen whom Mr. Raymond West reverently speaks of as "the governing body of the Asiatic Society" sent me an invitation the other day to a Conversazione to be given in the Town Hall, I rejoiced to think that at last I was likely to see a real live second class subscriber to the Society's Library; for it was generally given out that the managing committee had caught one, and that the object of the Conversazione was to exhibit him in triumph to all their friends and critics. However, he did not make his appearance, which was a pity, for there was a very large and fashionable company, including the Governor and most of our local celebrities, and the great difficulty with most of them during the evening seemed to be to know what to do with themselves. The Conversazione began with a discourse by Dr. Wilson in the Library, which was so well attended that I could not succeed in getting within hearing distance and therefore cannot tell you what it was all about. Out on the terrace over the porch was a telescope through which many people amused themselves by looking at Jupiter and his moons, which are all visible just now. In a room off the Library Dr. Lyon exhibited a diabolically ingenious calculating machine, which tells a lady's age to a nicety, and which of course was not very popular with many of the ladies present. Then, in the Durbar Room, Dr. Theodore Cooke explained the spectrum analysis, and flashed about waves of various bright colours which were quite as dazzling as the coloured bottles in a chemist's shop window. Dr. Cooke knows a good deal about chemistry; but natural history has not gifted him with the talent of expounding his knowledge in an intelligible way, and the lecture in the Durbar room was hardly up to the level one given in the Polytechnic during the Christmas holidays. The best part of the evening's entertainment was the performance on the organ in the Town Hall. The eastern side of the Hall was lined with tables well provided with refreshments of all kinds; and people could eat and drink, and chat, and walk about, or sit and listen to the music just as the fancy pleased them. The Conversazione was a good idea, but Thursday evening must be regarded merely as a rehearsal for more brilliant performances to come off hereafter. I believe that to Mr. Tucker belongs the credit of the innovation, and that the company were indebted to his liberality for some of the pleasantest attributes of the evening.

That is a goody-goody movement which has been set on foot during the past week between the chief representatives of the Mahomedan and Parsee communities. But in my humble opinion it is an absurd one, and will prove of no practical value beyond pleasing those amiable Parsee and Mussulman gentlemen who happen to be concerned in it. What is the use, can anybody tell me, of the respectable Parsees and Mussulmans meeting together and being told by the Hon. Narayen Wassoodew and Dr. Blaney to bring their heads close together and "kiss and make it up again?" Is it those gentlemen who have been rioting and killing each other? If it is not, what, I repeat, is the practical good of their recent extraordinary ebullitions of loving-kindness? It seems to me that if these Mussulman and Parsee hobnobbings are right in principle, then logically the respectable Parsees and Mussulmans are putting themselves in a serious position. If they find it necessary, for the sake of public peace, to meet and apologise to each other, then they must be prepared for the inference that they are responsible for the recent outbreaks, because people cannot apologise to each other and profess reconciliations unless they have done something which demands an apology or a reconciliation. I am inclined to follow that part of the native press which has cried out upon the hollowness of these reconciliation meetings, and I think it would have been judicious for the so-called peacemakers to allow the present bad feeling between the *lowest* classes of the antagonistic communities to die a natural death. Surely the respectable Mahomedans who are so much canvassed do not desire to be understood as representing the Seedee and low-class Mahomedans who have been amusing themselves in looting Parsee property and desecrating Parsee sacred places. If they do, they ought to be held responsible for the original outbreak of disturbances; if they do not, I cannot understand what *locus standi* they have in these reconciliation meetings. It would be infinitely more to the purpose if the scum of Mahomedanism in Bombay could be got together to sit for an hour or so in the company of representatives of all classes of the Parsee community so that they might become accustomed to the sight of a Parsee without desiring either to take his life or to loot his property. While on this subject, I must express my admiration of the firm and truly conciliatory tone which Mr. Nugent has exhibited in all the replies to Mahomedan petitions to which he has put his name. Much more good is likely to come from such resolutions of Government than the weakness which the representatives of the Parsee community are now showing after Government has taken up a decided position for the preservation of the peace—a weakness which, I am told, is, under the absurd reconciliation movement between parties who have never quarrelled, likely to be carried so far that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and a few others will actually go to Government House to-day to ask Sir Philip Wodehouse to permit the Mohurrum processions to take place after all! I trust that the Governor will appreciate the "reconciliation" business at its true value, and keep firm in his resolution to permit the Mohurrum processions to take place under no circumstances whatever this year.

One of the punishments in the world beyond Purgatory ought to be a ride on the road to Colaba. The Tramway Company have torn up the centre and thrown the immense traffic into two narrow lanes on each side of the mutilated road. Down these flows at present a perpetual stream of bullock carts, and if a carriage attempts to pass between them and the bank of stones lying at the side of the Tramway route, it does so at the risk of dismemberment. Should it survive this danger of the perilous passage, it has to "scrunch" its way through stones which have escaped from the heap, and if its owner happens to be within it he is agonised by the consideration of bodily pain and of the extent of the injury inflicted upon his carriage springs. The Tramway Company have been denounced "in curses not loud but deep," and even my serene temper has been ruffled so extensively, as I have felt myself heaved up on one side and dashed down with a bump on the other,—as I have clung frantically to the window,—as my teeth have been set on edge by the sound of the wheels grinding among the stones—as I have sat in momentary expectation of a bullock's horn finding an introduction to me through the panels;—even my serene temper, I repeat, has been so ruffled, that I have said this was really too bad. When the Tramway Company's servants leave off their work in the afternoon, why do they not clear away the stones that have fallen into the lane supposed to be left clear for traffic? It is bad enough for them to spoil our roads and endanger the safety of our lives and gharries, but really they ought to draw the line at leaving thousands of bits of macadamised road straggling about everywhere. I should like to know who is responsible for the blunder alluded to by your correspondent "Colaba-wallah." Is it Mr. Muckoond Ramchunder, the new Fellow of the University? Why should the Tramway Company have been allowed to spoil the Colaba road before the new carriage way to the Fort was opened? Were the Tramway Company in such a serious hurry that they could not wait a little? If the Municipality were determined to keep the new road shut, they might, at all events, have made the Tramway Company tear up the roads at another period of the year than when it is crowded from sunrise to sunset with bullock carts. At present the owners of private vehicles have not only to run the risk of having these smashed without the chance of obtaining redress, but the certainty before them of being called upon to pay heavy road taxes. When it is from the owners of private vehicles more than the owners of cotton carts or the Tramway Company that the Municipality must expect to obtain their income for keeping the roads in repair, I think more consideration might have been shown to them in this instance than the authorities have been pleased in their wisdom to exhibit. As the Bishop of Bombay is rarely seen in the neighbourhood of Colaba, there is little chance of a catastrophe to His Lordship making the city authorities look to the disgraceful state of the Colaba road; but I hereby warn them that several times your "Tatler" has been in peril of his immortal soul, and that if anything serious should occur to him, they will have to answer, not to their consciences, which is something that concerns nobody, not even the owners, but to You, Sir. Then let them tremble and repent, and open the new road between Colaba and the Fort immediately.

As sure as a Regatta takes place so surely does some individual characteristic become apparent at it. Everybody is familiar with the gentleman in the straw hat and short jacket who always walks about with a big telescope under his arm; with the young lady with high-heeled boots and a forward inclination—I refer to her body's not to her mind's conformation—and a large eye-glass and small parasol; with the man in black who is persistently assuring his friends that yachting is the slowest and most unmeaning pastime he is acquainted with. But on Tuesday afternoon I became introduced to a new character, and it is so amusing that I hope it will always be present at Bombay Regattas. The character belongs to a gentleman, who is always something, because every gentleman cannot say he is equally well off. This particular gentleman is about eight feet high, very handsome, and has a pale face. He is dressed in white duck trousers which are slightly slit so as to fall over his shoes, and a long black morning coat, and a cap with a peak to it. He walks here, there, and everywhere with a pair of binoculars in his hand, with which he scans the horizon periodically, looking dreadfully serious and muttering all the time. When he finishes one of these observations he turns to his neighbour at his shoulder, whoever it may be, and says, "Ah! just so!" in a mysterious and somewhat drawling voice, although what that "just so" refers to is not at all apparent to you, scan the horizon with *your* binoculars as you may. He has a number of acquaintances, and to each of them he smiles and says something, always mysterious yet knowing, and as the drawling tones are somehow heard by everybody within a ten feet circle of him, the impression gains acceptance that he is a very agreeable and very gracious person, who has evidently something to do with the Regatta of such an important nature that the Regatta simply could not take place without him. You feel vaguely that if he chose to do so, he could pull out a plug somewhere and let all the water run out of the harbour; and, as you hear him say, "Ah! just so!" again and again, and see him at the same time smile under his binoculars at the horizon, you are compelled inwardly to feel obliged to him for allowing the plug to stay where it is. But it is when the boat racing commences that he is most interested in the proceedings. He holds up his binoculars and sees the boats ready to start. "Steady, my lads, steady," he says, as if to himself. I mean that undoubtedly he intends to make the remark to himself, only people in his vicinity cannot help hearing him, he really speaks so loudly. "Steady there, my pretty green-cap boys—steady there," he murmurs as one of the boats moves. "Ah, just so—that'll do—there—Stroke, get yourself into position—fine lads, fine," he continues to mutter at spasmodic intervals. I for one did not care a fig for green-cap boys or any other boys in this race, but, attracted by the mysterious conversation that the Character was holding with himself or his binoculars, and grateful for the information I had indirectly obtained that one of the competing boats actually belonged to him, I became forthwith interested in his green-cap boys. When the race started he muttered, "Ah, just so; they're off—pull boys, pull—steady—not too fast." Somebody who had the honour of knowing him said, "So-and-So, your boat is first." But still keeping his eyes at his binoculars he said jocularly, "Of course they are. Whoever said these European lads would have any chance against my green caps! There—steady—that will do." And so on. It was clear to me that he was one of the most modest men that Bombay is honoured to contain; and his graciousness as he bowed to this or that lady; his cheerfulness as he made a very ordinary remark to a male friend in his melodious voice and chuckled at it as if he knew an immense depth of fun lurked in what he said; his awkward consciousness at times that people were asking who he was, and his endeavours to conceal his blushes behind his binoculars—all convinced me that he would be the last person in the world to desire to draw attention to the fact that he had an immense share in the Regatta; and I would not for a fortune have him lower his voice at the next Regatta, or have one lady fewer asking with bated breath, "Dear me, who is he?" Regattas must have their peculiar characters.

THE GREAT MAHIJI FAIR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The eighth "Mahiji Exhibition and Agricultural Show" is over. The first one occurred in 1867, when it was got up by Mr. Ashburner, then Collector of Khandeish, who succeeded in establishing it as an annual event. Of late years Khandeish has suffered from the constant change of district officers to such an extent that no one of them has had time to mature his plans with respect to local improvements before being hurried away to somewhere else. The Exhibition has had to bear its share of the effects of this unceasing changing; and though established so long ago, the arrangements for making the most of the occasion are not by any means perfect as yet. It has, moreover, suffered from the elements, as in 1872 the Dhurmsala which used to form a part of it was washed away by the flood of the Girna, and since last year the timber of the temporary shed (or pendal) in which the samples, &c., were exhibited last time has been destroyed by fire. The Secretary for the Exhibition, Mr. Sangapa, has therefore laboured under considerable disadvantages this year, but deserves credit at any rate for making the most of his scanty materials. There was little to find fault with in the temporary structure he put up, except want of shelf space on which to exhibit samples of produce.

There was no ceremony at the opening of the Exhibition on the 9th, nor could there have been, for, notwithstanding the fact that on this as on seven previous occasions due notice was given that no samples, &c., would be admitted after a given date, both samples and animals came pouring in on the opening day, and the usual concession was made to native unpunctuality. The Committees were only appointed on the 9th, and on the following day they proceeded to their task of examining samples and stock and adjudicating the prizes. This work was not completed until the evening of the 13th, and on the following evening the distribution of the prizes took place, Mr. Ashburner, Revenue Commissioner N. D., being present on the occasion. Mr. Moore addressed the assembly at considerable length on the object and scope of Agricultural Exhibitions and the advantages to be derived from attention to improved agriculture and stock breeding, and directed their attention particularly to the experiments carried out at the Government Farm at Bhadgaum. His address was very attentively listened to, and when he had concluded Mr. Ashburner rose and addressed a few remarks of similar purport to his old clients, cautioning them against entertaining the idea that the Exhibition was a mere "tamasha" got up for amusement only, and pointing out the lessons to be learned from a comparison of the produce of different localities—the results of different modes of culture, &c., &c. The prizes were then distributed, and the Exhibition of 1874 was closed.

Not having been able to learn the contents of the various committee reports (except one or two), any remarks I may make on the stock or produce exhibited must be considered merely as the expression of my own impressions. I give you below a synopsis of the various samples, &c., exhibited, and of the actual amount awarded in prizes, which as you will observe was considerably under the total amount offered in the published prospectus and its supplement.

This is as it should be, inasmuch as it shows that the committees have not considered themselves bound (as is too often the case on similar occasions) to expend the whole sum placed at their disposal, whether the sample, &c., be deserving or the contrary. As the Superintendent of the Government Farm was excluded from the competition for prizes (on the ground that the natives could not be expected to compete successfully with him) I have given his samples a separate column in the list appended—from which it will be seen that the farm was well represented at the Exhibition.

The "cattle" exhibited were both more numerous and in better condition (fodder has been plentiful this year) than last year. A prominent feature this year was the large proportion of animals of the Thilary breed. This is one of the best if not *the* best breed of draught cattle in India, when the ease with which they are kept in condition is taken into consideration, and was introduced into Khandeish in 1867 from Amrut Mehal by Mr. Ashburner. It has evidently commended itself to the favour of the native breeders here, and appears likely soon to displace the Malwa cattle from the high place they hold in the estimation of Khandeish cultivators. The latter breed are also excellent draught animals, but are comparatively very expensive to keep in fair condition. There was a good show of capital bulls, some of the best of which were disqualified by age (over 5 years) from competition.

The "milch cows" were just what one may expect to find them in a country where their sole value is as mothers for good draught bullocks. There was not a single *good milch* cow exhibited. The least bad got the sixth prize, the remainder being unawarded.

The competition amongst the "trotting bullocks" appeared to excite more interest than any other incident, as pretty nearly all the busy population of the fair appeared to make a holiday to witness it. It was the first occasion on which the bullocks exhibited as *trotting* bullocks have been submitted to the practical test of an actual trotting competition, and there was a good deal of trouble requisite to persuade some people that a gallop did not come within the conditions on which prizes were to be awarded. As there were no less than 109 pairs to try, the adjudication of prizes was rather an onerous task.

The ploughing match came off on the 13th and attracted a considerable crowd of spectators. Only twelve competitors entered for it, and of these three gave in shortly after starting. The first prize was gained by a Model Farm man with one of Ransomes and Sons' Scotch ploughs, the second prize was adjudged to a Bhadgaum man with a Model Farm wooden plough, and the third to a Chalisgaum man with a small native plough.

After this was over came the trial of the plough bullocks by their performance in the field, and as there were nearly a hundred pairs to judge between the trial was the heaviest work of the committee. The exhibitors came to the ground without a single plough amongst them, and several withdrew altogether on finding that their animals were really expected to prove that they could work in a plough. Several pairs of those which remained appeared never to have been in a plough before, as they were all over the field at once. As no ploughs were brought by the owners of the bullocks they were dependent on those brought from the Model Farm for the ploughing match—and it was observed that there was considerable competition for the loan of the Scotch plough with which the ploughing match had been won. The other iron ploughs, however, (2 Tweeddale, 1 Turnwrist, and 1 High beam plough) were at a discount, as the soil was not in a favourable condition for showing off their capabilities.

No calves by Government bulls except those from the Model Farm were exhibited. The prizes offered in this section, therefore, lapsed. Some very good native bred young stock was exhibited, and to these prizes were awarded. This being also the first occasion on which sheep and goats have been admitted to the Exhibition the show of them was very small and unsatisfactory. No prizes were given to the sheep, and only two to the goats. I had only a very cursory look at the horses, but I believe it to be the opinion of the committee which undertook their examination that there has been a very satisfactory improvement (fully maintained on this occasion) year after year since these Exhibitions were first initiated. The chief obstacle to the development of good stock is the presence in every village of a lot of wretchedly weedy stallion "tats." If these were castrated (or, still better, shot) the improvement would be much more rapid and visible. It is a pity there is not some rule requiring every entire horse to pass an examination by a competent committee, those rejected to be castrated; and those approved to be branded and licensed. I am afraid the latter would be few indeed in Khandeish.

The show of grain was good, as was indeed to be expected after such a favourable season as the last one has been in Khandeish generally. The prizes offered are, however, restricted to wheat, rice, bajree and jowaree without any allusion in the list to other grains. This is a pity where there is such a variety of cereals for the cultivator to take his choice from as exists in this country, many of them hardy plants which will give a fair crop of useful grain when the seasons are unfavourable to the production of paying crops of wheat, rice and jowaree. Besides this the exclusion of other grains presents our ever getting a *complete* collection of the grains of the district at the Exhibition.

Of oilseeds (excepting tilly) there was but a poor show, the Model Farm samples comprising a fourth of the whole. This is doubtless due to the fact that tilly and linseed alone are mentioned in the prize list without an additional "other oilseed" section. It may (now that cotton has been made non-remunerative by the Liverpool dealers) be worth while to remember that Bombay linseed is the best in the English market and Khandeish seed the best in that of Bombay. The cultivation of oilseed has been much neglected since Indian cotton began to be necessary to Manchester spinners. They don't want our cotton now, and the oilmen will turn out more trustworthy customers. A case containing twelve samples of different kinds of oil grown and extracted on the Model Farm was shown at the Exhibition and attracted considerable attention *as a curiosity*. The sunflower oil which burns with a brilliant white light appears likely to become an economical substitute for cocoanut oil in lamps, whilst its colourlessness and sweetness also recommend it as a substitute for olive and tilly oils for cooking purposes.

The show of "pulses" was good, but the committee appear to have thought that the prizes were only intended for *dhal*—a mistake attributable no doubt to the fact that by some fluke "gram has got put down in Class I.—"Grain and Seed"—instead of in its proper place in Class II.—"Pulses"—where, however, it occurs also as "gram pulse." The inference is that the whole seed is not "pulse;" and, if this is true of gram, why not also of moog, mut, &c., &c., also (but, Query—Do peas only become pulse after being split?) The result is that no pulse not being "dhal" has been awarded a prize except gram, and gram only because it is entered in the wrong class.

The show of cotton appeared larger than last year, but whether this was due to the size or to the number of exhibits deponent saith not. The gold medal was not awarded at all, the sample which would otherwise have earned it being out of the competition. A considerable number of samples contained small quantities of the old Khandeish variety, nowithstanding the pains taken of late years to eradicate it. There were also instances of an intermixture of Dharwar-American with the Hingunghat. It is to be regretted that prizes are offered for any cotton other than Hingunghat, as whilst such inducements to grow other varieties exist, mixture is to some extent inevitable. And whilst Hingunghat grown in Khandeish is one of the very finest Indian cottons known in the market and has lost none of its valuable characteristics by its continued cultivation in the district, every experiment yet made *over a series of years* with other exotic cottons has resulted in a deterioration in either length, strength, or colour of the fibre. This is especially true of the Dharwar-American, which produces in Khandeish after the first year a fibre irregular in length, possessing no strength at all, and inferior even in colour to the same cotton produced in Dharwar. But even if it could be made to retain its characteristics here as developed in Dharwar, it would be inferior to our "Hingunghat" in quality. Having once secured such a valuable variety as the latter to replace the old Khandeish rubbish, I think every care should be taken to keep it pure and unmixed by industriously rooting out all other varieties. The time for experiments on this subject has assuredly passed away, as, though one occasionally hears of a "successful" experiment with exotic varieties, it is invariably a case of imported seed and the next crop from acclimatised seed is sure to exhibit deterioration. The only exception I should be inclined to make would be in favour of Broach cotton, and that not because I think it *likely* to succeed, but simply because I do not *know that it would not*. Eleven prizes were distributed to cotton pickers for the best picked samples of cotton of two maunds weight each. Of these prizes nine were given to workpeople employed in the Model Farm.

Fibres were very poorly represented by the public, as out of the fourteen samples exhibited eight belonged to the Government Farm. The remaining six received prizes, but deserve no further notice. It was otherwise with the Farm collection, as it contained five samples of fibres not generally known to the public in addition to the well known ambari, aloes, and jute. The first of these new fibres was that of the plantain leaf mid rib. It was harsh and brittle, and unless it can (by some change in the manipulation) be produced in a more promising form would appear to be valueless. The next was chichola, a jungle plant, which though looked upon as a noxious weed by the kunbis of this district is in reality identical with the cultivated jute (corchorus olitorius). The sample from the wild variety was indeed superior in length and colour to its cultivated namesake. Next came another jungle product, the kuchela, a variety of "hibiscus", similar in every respect except the size of its flowers to the common cultivated "ambari": the fibre was long, silky, strong and well coloured. After this came the fibre of the cotton bark, which appears well adapted for the gunny wrappers of cotton bales. And last, and best, was the fibre from another jungle plant not yet identified botanically, but known as "ati" by the natives. This was a beautifully white and glossy fibre of great length and strength. An attempt to cultivate it is being made at the Government Farm.

Indigenous tobacco was represented by twenty samples—for the most part mere rubbish. The fine samples to which prizes were awarded were well cured and of fair quality. Exotic tobacco was represented by four samples, only two of which were from the Government Farm. The other two received prizes.

The best sample of indigo was also from the Farm. Two of the remaining three samples received prizes. The show of vegetables was but small and insignificant, but will doubtless be better next year. The "monster" usual on similar occasions appeared this time in the shape of a huge overgrown knol-kohl as uninviting as it is possible to conceive. The endive and sweet potatoes shown were fair, but everything else was inferior.

I could not find the gold work, so can say nothing about it. The first prize for iron work was given to the maker of some exceedingly well made padlocks, which if not simply clever copies from English patterns would indicate a considerable amount of ingenuity in the maker. They were at any rate evidence that the man is an adept at his trade. I saw some iron safes made by the same man at a Borah's shop in the Fair, but should not like to trust to their fire-resisting qualities.

The only "textile fabric" which I saw was a very ordinary sarree, the market value of which was certainly not more than a third of the value of the prize offered. Whether the prize was awarded to it or to some other article which escaped my observation I know not.

Neither did I see anything very extraordinary in the way of carts, except a little rattletrap of an affair drawn by a couple of black buck, which was said to be employed in carrying telegrams from one of the G. I. P. R. stations (I forget which) and to get over the ground at an incredible rate.

The Mahiji Fair where the Exhibition is held has been sadly shorn of its ancient importance by the advent in Khandeish, Nimar, and Berar of the iron horse, and is dwindling away year after year, until in a short time it will be of no greater consequence than an ordinary village on bazaar days. Under these circumstances it may be questioned whether it would be advisable to make it the permanent locality of the Exhibition. Bhosawul, Julgaum, Pachora, and Challisgaum might each reasonably put in a claim to have a turn of it, and I do not doubt that in such a case there would be quite as large an attendance of the cultivators of the district, and at the same time a considerably larger number of visitors from Nassick, Ahmednugger, Nimar, and Berar than at present. It is true it is but three miles from the small roadside station of Nandra (or Mahiji), where there is neither waiting room nor conveyance of any kind to be obtained, but the inconveniences entailed on a stranger visiting the Exhibition are enough to deter him from a second attempt. This would not be the case if it was held on the line. Machinery of all kinds was conspicuous by its absence this year, not a single machine of any kind being shown at work. I am unable to send you a nominal roll of the recipients of prizes, as I have not yet seen a complete one.

GROUP, CLASS, &c.	No. of Animals or Samples exhibited. By Competitors for Prizes.	By the Model Farm.	Total.	Number of Prizes given.	Amount distributed in Prizes.
GROUP A.—LIVE STOCK.					
Class I. "Horned Cattle."					
Bulls of any Breed	118	18	136	6	195
Milch Cows	42	11	53	1	20
Trotting Bullocks	218	...	218*	8	160
Plough Bullocks	204	6	210†	8	215
Milch Buffaloes	51	...	51	7	145
Calves	13	10	23	5	130
Total	646	45	691	32	865
Class I. A. Sheep and Goats.					
Sheep	5	...	5	None	...
Goats	30	...	30	2	15
Total	35	...	35	2	15
Class II. Horses.					
Horses	19	...	19	None	...
Mares	77	...	77	16	815
Colts and Fillies	5	...	5	14	295
Ponies	13	...	13	1	20
Total	114	...	114	31	1,130
GROUP B.—FIELD AND GARDEN PRODUCE.					
Class I. Grains and Seeds.					
Grain—Wheat	31	2	33	4	60
Rice, Indigenous	39	1	40	3	40
Rice, Exotic	2	1	3	2	50
Bajri	21	3	24	3	30
Jowari	63	6	69	4	30
Maize	None	4	4	None	...
Bhadli	do.	1	1	do.	...
Bhagge	do.	1	1	do.	...
Rajgeera	do.	1	1	do.	...
Rawla	do.	1	1	do.	...
Sawa	do.	1	1	do.	...
Oilseed—Brundi (cast Poil)	1	1	2	do.	...
Bhoimhung (ground nut)	None	1	1	do.	...
Linseed	1	1	2	2	25
Sunflower	None	1	1	None	...
Tilly	19	4	23	3	20
Total	182	30	212	21	295
Class II. Pulses.					
Gram	54	1	55	4	55
Moor	1	1	2	None	...
Oorid	3	1	4	do.	...
Moong	1	1	2	do.	...
Mut	3	1	4	do.	...
Chaoli	None	1	1	do.	...
Kulti	do.	1	1	do.	...
Mussoor Dhal	1	...	1	do.	...
Gram "	19	1	20	4	30
Toor "	23	1	24	4	30
Oorid "	10	1	11	3	25
Moong "	7	1	8	2	15
Mut "	2	1	3	None	...
Chaoli "	2	1	3	1	15
Total	126	13	139	18	170
Class III. Cotton.					
Cleaned Cotton	14	1	15	1‡	180
Unginned Cotton	86	1	87	18	325
Picked prizes for the best picked samples of 2 maunds each	2	...	2	2	220
Total	102	11	113	40	725
Class IV. Fibres.					
Ambari	4	1	5	4	25
Sunn	1	None	1	1	5
Plantain	None	1	1	None	...
Aloes	1	1	2	1	15
Jute	None	1	1	None	...
Chichola (wild Jute)	do.	1	1	do.	...
Kacheli (wild Ambari)	do.	1	1	do.	...
Cotton Bark Fibre	do.	1	1	do.	...
Ati (a jungle plant)	do.	1	1	do.	...
Total	6	8	14	6	45
Class V. Tobacco.					
Indigenous Tobacco	20	None	20	5	60
Exotic Tobacco	2	2	4	2	35
Total	22	2	24	7	95
Class VI. Dyes.					
Indigo	3	1	4	2	30
Class VII. Sugarcane & Sugar.					
Mauritius Cane	3	1	4	1	15
Indigenous "	5	None	5	2	17
Goor (raw Sugar)	14	1	15	5	90
Total	...	...	...	...	122
Class VIII. Roots & Vegetables.	16	7	23	(?)	(?)
Class IX. Fruits.	3	None	3	(?)	(?)
GROUP C.—MANUFACTURES.					
Class I. Metal Work.					
Work in Gold	...	...	(?)	1	25
" Iron	...	...	(?)	2	25
Total	...	...	...	3	50
Class II. Textile Fabrics.	...	...	(?)	1	20
Class III. Carts.					
Baggage Carts	...	...	(?)	3	50
Driving "	...	...	(?)	3	60
Total	...	...	...	6	110
Ploughing Match.	...	...	Competitors.		
For the best ploughmen	9	3	12	3	45

* 109 pairs.
† 105 pairs.

Several other small amounts were distributed as rewards to the makers of artificial flowers, fountains, &c., but these were hardly to be called prizes: they were rather rewards for ornamenting the Exhibition pendal.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJKOTE, 23rd February.

The past week was marked by the advent of Col. W. W. Anderson once more among us. All the Rajcoomars, in their rich riding accoutrements, met him on the Gondul Road, at about a mile's distance from hence. These young cavaliers greeted the gallant Colonel with the enthusiastic cheers and escorted him to his old residence on the morning of the 16th instant. His arrival was announced by a *feu de joie* fired from the saluting battery.

Apropos of the dispute that has recently arisen between the Thakore of Wudwan and his Kharbaree Naradbhoy, I have to inform you that both the parties are summoned here by the Political Agent, who it is believed intends to effect an amicable settlement of the difference. Another subject that for the present engages the attention of the head Political officer is the exigency of giving a competent manager to Wulla, a second class State in Kattywar. Since the demise of the late Mr. Keshaolal, the Chief of Wulla has been without a good adviser. Rao Bahadoor Girdharlal Ulutram was once recommended for the post, but the Thakore rejected him on that score of old age. The Chief is expected to come here within a week, and, agreeably to his desire, it is reported that Mr. Manishankar Jattashankar, the Agency Treasurer, will be appointed to the vacant Karbhareeship. This nomination will give general satisfaction. For, although we know very little of Mr. Manishankar's administrative abilities, it is an incontrovertible fact that he is a trusty servant of the Government, and that he is held in great reputation by the Kattywar people for several Gujeratee works he has written on social and religious subjects. He has no knowledge of the English language.

Dwarka, one of the principal seats of Hindoo worship belonging to the Gaekwar, is just now infested with an extraordinary influx of devout pilgrims from every part of Gujerat and Bombay. These people, numbering about four lacs or so, have caused water to become so scanty and dear, that special arrangements have been made to supply fresh water from Mandvee. The Assistant Resident, Captain Jackson, deserves great praise and commendation for his wise precautionary measures to preserve public health.

A grand public Durbar will soon be held here in order to confer the title of Rao Bahadoor on Mr. Popat Veljee of Nowanugger. The representatives of the Native States have already commenced to muster fast.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, 24th FEBRUARY.

The Legislative Council, which has latterly assembled fortnightly, instead of weekly, as was formerly the custom, met this morning at eleven o'clock at Government House. The members present were His Excellency the Viceroy, the Honorables Messrs. Hobhouse, Bayley, Ellis, Norman, Dalyell, Sutherland, Colvin His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, and Raja Romanath Thakoor. The Lieutenant-Governor was absent, probably from pressure of famine work, probably from illness. Mr. Inglis has returned to Allahabad to associate himself with the duties of the Government at that place, and Sir R. Temple is, as you are aware, employed more actively in the north. Your Jurisdiction Bill is pulling along gradually and, it is to be hoped, surely. It was introduced into the Legislative Council last year, as you know, by Mr. Ellis, and was referred to a Select Committee, with whom it has ever since remained. It was, however, fished suddenly up to the surface for a moment to-day by the Honourable Mr. Hobhouse, who had a motion to make respecting it, and (the motion having been made) as suddenly dropped. Mr. Hobhouse moved that Mr. Dalyell, the member for Madras, be added to the Select Committee on the measure, and with this new accession of strength to the Committee it is presumable that the Bill will soon be brought up for final discussion. There were only two bills

AN INCIDENT IN THE POLICE COURT.

Before the Senior Magistrate yesterday a seaman of the s. s. European, called Blaney, complained of having been assaulted by Wilson, the chief officer.

The complainant's story was that as the vessel was being moored he was ordered by the defendant Wilson to go down into the chain-locker. To do this he was proceeding to put his boots on; but the mate, considering he was not going fast enough, gave him a shove and knocked him down on the chain-locker. The complainant having objected to this treatment, the mate hauled complainant aft, again knocked him down, and knelt on his breast, and the man was by the captain's orders put into irons. This statement was corroborated by two witnesses, which closed the case for complainant.

Mr. Jefferson, who appeared for the defendant, called the third officer, who in giving his evidence stated among other things that the complainant, without having been touched by the chief officer, turned round upon him and said, if you touch me I'll knock your brains out.

Magistrate—Do you mean to say that the complainant used that threatening language before he had been pushed or touched?

Witness—I do.

Magistrate—Then I cannot believe your story.

Witness—I speak the truth. I am on my oath.

Magistrate—I don't believe you.

Witness—I am no more a liar than you are.

Magistrate—(To police sepoy)—Remove that man and put him in the cage; (to witness)—I cannot allow this Court to be so insulted.

The Captain who was sitting beside Mr. Jefferson here observed—I think his Worship is too hard.

Magistrate—I allow no observations on my judgments. I order you, Sir, into custody. The captain made some remonstrance, but was obliged to retire and take up his place in the cage with his third officer.

The case was then proceeded with, and the complaint was dismissed.

The captain and third officer were called up, and having been reprimanded for their disrespect to the Court and warned as to their future conduct were discharged.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY, 23RD FEBRUARY 1874.

DEAR SIRS,—I have received the following information from the Cotton Districts regarding the weather and the crops:—

Broach, 19th February.—During the week the weather has been warm and bright. A good business has been done in M. G. Broach, and the despatches up to date now amount to 9,500 F. P. and 2,000 H. P. bales. The quality on the whole has been chiefly "fully-good-fair;" it is expected in another month the cotton will not be so bright and free from leaf as it now is, and that the season will be nearly finished by the end of April.

From Surat and Ahmedabad the advices are favourable.

Wurdha, 19th.—During the past week about 700 bales reached this market; the quality keeps satisfactory. The weather continues fine.

Hingunghaut, 19th.—The weather is all that can be desired. Arrivals during the week amount to about 700 bales; the quality, I am glad to say, continues good. Rates have been well maintained throughout the week.

Oomrawuttee, 19th.—During the week the weather has been fine. Owing to some holidays, supplies have been on a smaller scale, and, with an increased demand, rates have advanced Rs. 8 per candy. The holidays now beginning will affect our supplies very much, and, if demand continues on present scales, rates must go higher. We have now had a third of the estimated crop into market viz., 35,000 bales.

Khangaum, 19th.—The weather has been fine during the week, although very hot. Supplies have averaged 800 bales per day, and, as compared with the receipts of the previous week, show a decline of 400 bales in the total. There has been a good deal of competition in our market, and in consequence rates have considerably increased.

Moortizapore, 19th.—The weather has been fine. Arrivals to date are about 3,200 bojas, including cotton previously contracted for. A large portion of these has been sent to other markets to fulfil contracts. The quality has improved. We have received during the week several lots from the Kurinja districts, brought by sellers who have hitherto frequented the Oomrawuttee market. They were speedily brought up, and there is every probability of an increase in the selling supplies from that direction; we cannot, however, deal under the Oomrawuttee rates.

Sheagaum, 20th.—About 2,500 bojas were brought into our market during the past week, the cotton continues to be of excellent quality, very clean, and a large part almost leafless.

Julgaum, 19th.—During the past week the weather has been fine, the heat during the day great. Arrivals of cotton large, most of which has been bought in the Gaums by native dealers, who have kept the rates extremely high. I remain, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

JAS. MELVILLE, *General Manager.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP BERWICK, 955 tons, Commander G. Ward, sailed yesterday for Akyab in ballast.

THE BRITISH SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, 1307 tons, Commander A. Moore, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BRITISH SHIP PRINCE VICTOR, 1239 tons, Commander G. G. Baillie, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP OORUN, 162 tons, Nacodas, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and twenty-nine deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP ARCH DRUID, 811 tons Commander J. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Canal, with a cargo of 950 bales cotton, 20,729½ cwts gingelly seed, and 1,482½ cwts pepper.

THE SHIP CELESTIAL EMPIRE, 1300 tons Captain J. Key, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from North Shields (October 10th), brought 1,648 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 161 tons Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Rebeiro, one gentleman, and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Commander J. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with H. M.'s mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers.—For Bushire—Mr. T. H. Baker and servant. For Muscat—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Peters and servant. For Kurrachee—Mr. J. E. Bodger, Peershah and Hajee Ahmed, Mr. E. Erikson and Dhurialkhan. For different ports—One hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S Co.'s S.S. CALYPSO, 1130 tons, Captain P. Crillovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (February 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Canal, with the following passengers:—From Port Said—Mr. G. Janni and Mr. Krainz. From Trieste—Mr. A. C. Gumpert. She brought the following cargo:—From Trieste—1 case engine, 35 cases colour, 15 cases preserved milk, 61 cases wine, 5 cases silkware, 1 barrel ivory, 1 case amber, 1 case drugs, 12 cases glassware, 11 cases hardware, 73 bales turkey red yarn, 50 cases steel, 3 barrels wine, 6 cases metal goods, 14 cases glass beads, 6 cases cotton goods, 33 cases beer, 150 bales paper, and 3 cases apparatus. From Constantinople—1 group gold and 15 packages salep. From Port Said—26 barrels flour.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s STEAMSHIP ASIA, 860 tons, Commander Crocco Lingi, will sail on the 1st prozimo for Genoa, &c., with the following passengers:—

For Genoa—Rev. A. H. Arden, Mr. and Mrs. Wigram and child, Mrs. and Miss Biddulph and 3 children, Major Van Hethuysen, Col. C. Bertie Clay, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Miss Dodd, Mr. W. G. R. Clarke, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. Richard Blanchard, Major F. M. Norie and Col. Scott Elliot; 2nd class—Mrs. Bertie Clay, Miss Craddock; Master Craddock, M. J. F. Flood and child, Madame Camille and child. For Naples—M. and Mrs. H. D. E. Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Hartings, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cosserat. For Leghorn—Mrs. S. Annes. For Port Said—Mr. Bullock, C. S, Mr. S. Carpenter. For Suez—Mr. Peter Collier. The Asia will carry the following cargo:—1,925 bales cotton, 415 bags wheat, 5,114 cwts. gingelly seeds, and sundries.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion, and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemist to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143, New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

KOTH SUCCESSION CASE.

THIS case came on for hearing and final disposal before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill on Thursday last.

Mr. Starling, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for Bai Shri Roopaliba (the plaintiff). The Advocate-General with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council (the first defendant); and Mr. Latham, with Mr. Farran, appeared for Ralsingjee Shewsingjee (the second defendant. Mr. Starling opened the case by reading the following plaint and written statements.

THE PLAINT.

The plaintiff seeks to recover from the first defendant Government promissory notes amounting to the sum of Rs. 84,000 (or the market value thereof), belonging to the estate of the aforesaid Maharana Ranmulsingji Bhagwatsingji, and now wrongfully and unlawfully withheld from her by the first defendant or his agents[together with the interest thereon received by the first defendant or his agents since the same were taken possession of by the first defendant or his agents], as is hereinafter set forth; and also such other and further sums of money as may be found to be due from the first defendant to be plaintiff as administratrix and guardian of the estate and person of the said Ramalsingji Bhagwatsingji on the taking of the account hereinafter prayed for.

2. On or about the 4th day of November 1869, the said Bhagwatsingji Karsonsingji died at Koth aforesaid, leaving behind him immoveable property, and also a large amount of cash and other moveable property. Some time before his death, the said B hagwatsingji Karsonji made and published his last will and testament, whereby *interalia* he appointed the plaintiff guardian to any infant son who might be born to him after his decease.

3. Immediately on the death of the said Bhagwatsingji Karsonsingji, the first defendant, through his agent, the then Collector of Ahmedabad, who was acting by and under the order of the Government of Bombay, took possession and charge of the whole of the said taluka of Koth and Sanand, and all the immoveable property of the said deceased, and also all the cash and other moveable property belonging to the said deceased and then lying in the treasury of the said deceased at Koth, aforesaid, and elsewhere, and also of all books of account, &c., of and relating to the said taluka, and the first defendant by his said agent, the Collector of Ahmedabad for the time being, has since kept possession thereof, and received the rents and profits of the said immoveable property, and has made all payments connected with the administration of the said taluka from that time up to the date of his relinquishing and giving up possession to the plaintiff of certain portions of the said property as is hereinafter set forth.

4. During the time the said Collector of Ahmedabad was by the order of the Government of Bombay in possession of the said property as aforesaid, he invested divers large sums out of the balance of cash taken from the said treasury, and also out of the balance of the rents and profits of the said immoveable estate from time to time remaining in his hands, in the purchase of Government promissory notes, and the said Collector of Ahmedabad has now in his hands, as the agent of the first defendant, and as the result of such investment as aforesaid, Government promissory notes of the extent of Rs. 84,000 or thereabouts, and the said Collector of Ahmedabad has also in his hands a balance of uninvested cash, the amount of which is unknown to the plaintiff.

5. On or about the 15th day of January 1870, the plaintiff gave birth to a posthumous son, the said. Ranmalsingji Bhagwatsingji who is the only son and heir of the said Bhagwatsingji, Karsonsingji.

6. Some time in the month of June 1870, the plaintiff applied to the District Court of Ahmedabad, under the provisions of Act XX. of 1864, for the grant to her of a certificate of administration to the property of her said son, and also to be appointed guardian of his person.

7. On the 20th October 1870, the said District Court, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, declared the plaintiff to be entitled to the said certificate, and, on or about the 29th day of July 1872, a certificate was issued to the plaintiff, appointing her the administratrix of all the property of the said Ranmalsingji Bhagwatsingji and guardian of his person until he should attain the age of eighteen years.

8. On or about the month of September 1871, the plaintiff, by order of the said Government of Bombay, was put in possession by the Collector of Ahmedabad of all the immoveable property of the said Ranmalsingji Bhagwatsingji, *and of all other property* belonging to him (other than that sued for in this suit), but the first defendant by his said agent refused, and still refuses, either to deliver and hand over to the plaintiff the said Government promissory notes to the amount of Rs. 84,000 or thereabouts, and to pay her the interest accrued due thereon, or to pay to her the market value thereof, together with interest as aforesaid, although the plaintiff has repeatedly requested the first defendant to hand over or pay the same to her.

8a. The first defendant, by his agent, the Collector of Ahmedabad, further refuses to render to the plaintiff an account of his receipts and payments in respect of the estate of the late Bhagwatsingji Karsonsingji, while the same was under his custody and control, and to pay over to her the balance of such receipts and payments, although the plaintiff has repeatedly applied to the said Collector of Ahmedabad to render such account to her and to pay over to her such balance as aforesaid.

8b. The plaintiff believes that the defendant Raisingji Shivsingji alleges that there is now no living son of the late Bhagwatsingji Karsonsingji and claims that the property sued for in this suit should be handed over to him and not to the plaintiff.

9. In addition to the documents, copies whereof are hereunto annexed, the plaintiff will also rely in support of her case upon those set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed and marked C., as also upon the order of this Hon'ble Court made on its Appellate Side on the 15th day of October 1873, copy whereof is hereunto annexed and marked with the letter D.

10. The plaintiff therefore prays that this Hon'ble Court (in addition to ordering the delivery to her of the said Government promissory notes) will order the first defendant to account to her for all the monies belonging to the estate of of the late Bhagwatsingji Karsonsingji which have been taken possession of, received, or recovered by the said Collector of Ahmedabad as aforesaid, and the plaintiff further prays that it may be declared by this Hon'ble Court that the defendant Raisingji Shivsingji is not entitled to the property sued for in this suit or any part thereof.

FIRST DEFENDANT'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The defendant says that this Hon'ble Court hath no jurisdiction to entertain this suit, but that the same ought to have been brought in the District Court of Ahmedabad.

2. The defendant says that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief prayed or any part thereof.

3. The defendant says that the attachment of the estate of the deceased Talookdar of Koth, under the orders of the Government of Bombay, was an act of State, and that this defendant is not liable to account to the plaintiff for the administration of the said estate while under such attachment by the Collector of Ahmedabad, as in the plaint is prayed.

4. The defendant admits that he has in his possession monies (the proceeds of sale of certain Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 84,300 and arrears of interest on such notes) to the amount of Rs. 90,374-13-7 belonging to the estate of the deceased Talookdar of Koth in the plaint mentioned, and that he holds the same in trust for the lawful heir to the said estate, but he submits that under the circumstances which have happened, he is justified in declining to hand, over the same to the plaintiff, against whom proceedings are now pending in the Courts of Criminal jurisdiction at Ahmedabad divers offences alleged to have been committed by her affecting the succession to the said estate, to which proceedings the defendant craves leave to refer when the same shall be produced in Court.

5. The defendant is willing that the said monies should be made over to any one who may be declared by a Court of competent jurisdiction to be entitled thereto.

SECOND DEFENDANT'S WRITTEN STATEMENT.

This defendant submits that this Hon'ble Court has no jurisdiction to entertain this suit, but that it ought to have been brought in the District Court of Ahmedabad.

2. This defendant does not admit that Bhugwatsingjee Karsonsingjee, in the second para of the plaint mentioned, made and published his last will and testament as therein stated; and this defendant submits that such will and testament, if in fact made and published by the said Bhagwatsingjee Karsonsingjee, is legally inoperative and void according to the law and custom prevailing amongst the class of Grassias and Thakore Talookdars to which he belonged.

3. This defendant has no personal knowledge of the several statements of fact in the 3rd and 4th paras of the plaint contained, but believes that such statements are in the main correct.

4. With reference to the 5th para of the plaint, this defendant says that he believes it to be untrue, that the plaintiff gave birth to a posthumous male child on or about the 16th day of January 1870. This defendant is informed and believes it to be true that the child referred to as Ranmulsingjee Bhugwatsingjee was not the son of the plaintiff, but put forward by her as her son and as the son and heir of Bhugwatsingjee Karsonsingjee, whereas the said Bhugwatsingjee died without leaving male issue him surviving, and no male or other issue was after his death born to him of the plaintiff.

5. This defendant is informed and believes it to be true that the said child refer red to as Ranmulsingjee Bhugwatsingjee, of whom the plaintiff was appointed guardian and of whose property she was appointed administratrix, has since the date of such appointment died, and that the plaintiff is now putting forward another child to represent the said child, of whom she was appointed guardian as aforesaid.

6. It is true that this defendant alleges, as he believes the fact to be, that there is now no living son of the late Bhugwatsingjee Karsonsingjee and the defendant says that he is the nearest male heir of the said Bhugwatsingjee and claims that the property sued for in this suit should be handed over to him, and not to the plaintiff.

7. This defendant therefore prays that a decree may be made in this suit declaring him, as against the plaintiff and her alleged son, to be the nearest male heir of the said Bhugwatsingjee and directing the property sued for in this suit to be handed over to him by the first defendant; and that this defendant may have such further and other relief as the circumstances of the case may require, and that the plaintiff may be ordered to pay the costs of this defendant.

8. This defendant, in support of this his written statement, will rely upon the several documents mentioned in the list of documents hereto annexed and marked with the letter A.

The Advocate-General said that with regard to the many the proceeds of the promissory notes mentioned in the plaint, the amount realised by the sale of the notes was Rs. 90,37-13-7, and it had been paid in to the accountant of the Court as the proceeds of the promissory notes claimed in the plaint, to the credit of this suit. He understood that there was no dispute as to this being the money represented by the notes, and sought to be recovered in the suit. In addition to these notes, he understood that there was a sum of Re. 1,744 standing to the credit of the State of Koth in the Government Savings Bank, the pass-books for which had been deposited with the Accountant of the Court, abiding the order of the Court in this suit. The money had not been drawn out of the Bank but the pass book had been handed over to the Accountant General.

The following issues were then raised:—

By the Advocate General.

1. Whether the court has jurisdiction to entertain this suit as against the Secretary of State.

2. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to have the account rendered by the Secretary of State, as prayed for in the plaint. By Mr Latham:—

3. Whether this court has jurisdiction to entertain this suit as against the second defendant.

4. Whether Bhugwa Bimjee Vursetsingjee made and published his last will and testament as alleged in the plaint.

5. Whether or not the plaintiff gave birth to a posthumous male child as alleged in the plaint.

By Mr. Starling:—

6. Whether the second defendant is not precluded from raising the 4th and 5th issues by section 2 of the Civil Procedure Code.

7. Whether the second defendant is not precluded from raising these two issues by section 41 of the Indian Evidence Act.

8. Whether the second defendant ought not, under the circumstances of the case, to be precluded from raising the 4th and 5th issues.

By both defendants:

9. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to any, or what part of the relief prayed for in this suit.

Mr. Latham said he would raise no issue with regard to the Rs. 84,300 mentioned in the plaint, as all this money accrued prior to September 1871 which was the date when the plaintiff was put in possession of the Thakoreship. His client could not have any claim to it.

The Chief Justice said that with reference to the first and third issues it was right from him to mention that even if the Court came to the conclusion that they had not the jurisdiction to try the suit, but that it had to be tried in the Ahmedabad district Court it might still order the case to be transferred from that Court to this to be heard, the said this to allow of their being withdrawn.

The Advocate-General said that on the part of Government they had not the slightest objection to their Lordships trying the suit but their Lordships would see how important the decision of that issue would be to Government, as a precedent. He was exceedingly anxious that this question should be decided now as if this were not done the same issue might crop up in future cases, and cause considerable inconvenience. He could not therefore withdraw this issue.

The question of the Court's jurisdiction was then proceeded with.

Mr. Macpherson for the plaintiff contended that the Court had jurisdiction to entertain this motion because the first defendant carried on business within the limits of the Courts jurisdiction at that time, and did so when the suit was filed, therefore clause 12 of the amended Letters Patent applied. Against the second defendant the Court had power by virtue of section 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure. With regard to the Secretary of State, the application to him of clause 12 of the Letters Patent was pointed out in the case of Soobarava Moodelly against the Government and Cunliffe, reported in the 1st Madras High Court reports, page 286. (reads) case. In this case the suit as against Government was upheld on the ground that the words "carrying on business" used in the letters could reasonably be applied to the Government. The Court therefore had authority by clause 12 of the Letters Patent to try and determine the present suit.

Further, this was by no means the first suit of the kind which had been heard and determined in the High Court. No other case had been reported, but he could mention two, one was suit 489 of 1872, Jewa Keshoo Pateli against the Secretary of State. This was a very strongly contested case, and the cause of action arose at Deesa. It was decided by Sir Charles Sargent and was now under appeal, and in the appeal the question of jurisdiction had not been raised. The other case was that of Coen against the Secretary of State, in which the cause of action arose at Rugtnaghery. This case had been settled, but afterwards a written statement was filed, and the point of jurisdiction was not taken. Finally, he submitted that by paying the money in this suit into Court, the Secretary of State was precluded from raising this point by an order of Mr. Justice Bayley's made on the 2nd of December last. It was a consent order, and was signed by Mr. Peile, Acting Government Solicitor, as attorney for the first defendant.

Mr. Macpherson next referred to sections 65 and 66 of the Charter of the Bombay Supreme Court. He submitted that these sections were sufficient to show that the East India Company would have been liable to be sued in the Supreme Court for the money in this suit, and the Secretary of State had succeeded to the liabilities of the Company, and under the Letters Patent the decision of the High Court was in point. It would be for his learned friend the Advocate-General to show in the face of this decision in the Madras High Court, and of the other case he had mentioned, and in the face of the proceedings which showed that the Secretary of State had succeeded to the liabilities of the Company, one of these liabilities being the liability to be sued. It would be with the Advocate-General to show in the face of this, that the Court had not jurisdiction to try the present suit, quite apart from the fact of the money having been already paid into Court.

The Advocate-General said that to deal with the last point first, he submitted that the payment of the money into Court took place after the question of jurisdiction was raised in the written statement, and couldn't be taken to be a waver of the written statement. Though not so stated, it could not be taken to prejudice the written statement. Jurisdiction could not be maimed by consent. As to the other cases to which his learned friend had referred, the first was a case in which the cause of action arose at Deesa no doubt, and the Secretary of State didn't insist on the case being heard there because there was no proper tribunal at the place. It was a mere military cantonment. If there was an atonement of the jurisdiction it was for that suit only, and could not be extended further. With regard to the suit of Coen v. the Secretary of State, the cause of action arose in Bombay, if not altogether, certainly in part. It arose out of a contract made by Coen and Company for the purchase of some old guns, and it appeared that by some accident some of these which had been contracted to be sold to Coen and Company had been sold to some one else. Coen and Company brought a suit in consequence against the Government, but it was never discussed in Court. Delivery was made to Coen and Company of all the guns which had not been disposed of, and the price of the rest was fixed by a third party and paid to them in money.

Mr. Macpherson admitted that this case didn't apply, as part of the cause of action had arisen in Bombay.

The Advocate-General next referred to the case of Moteelal Ramdass against Jumnadass Javerdass, decided by the late Chief Justice Couch sitting with Justices Newton and Warden, and reported in the Second Bombay High Court Reports, page 40. This was a much stronger point than that raised about the money having been paid into Court. Here an appeal had actually been filed without the question of jurisdiction being raised before it was decided that the Court had not jurisdiction. This was surely a much greater waver of the point than merely paying the money into Court. Next there was a case decided by Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Melville, reported in the 9th Bombay [illegible] Reports, page 242. The Court held that no consecutive parties could give to the Court a jurisdiction which it did not possess over the subject matter of the suit. This suit was between the Government and the Rajah of Dangra. Their Lordships could not have a stronger case of waver than this. In the present case the money was only a part of the subject matter of the suit. He submitted in the authority of this case that the mere fact of bringing a fund which was in dispute into Court, subsequently to the action brought, subsequently to the statement filed, could not be considered to be a waver of the point of jurisdiction taken by the written statement, and even supposing it to be so far a waver, that would not give the Court jurisdiction. The jurisdiction must be inherent in the Court. He would next refer to case of Elphinstone against Budrechund, reported in the first volume of Napp. The decision Lord Tenterton was on page 360. The Advocate-General next went over at some length the definition of the Court's jurisdiction as given in the Letters Patent. He thought that all the old charters of the Supreme Court, and the cases decided by Court, might be dismissed from consideration, because the jurisdiction of the Court was now fixed by the Letters Patent and not otherwise. The proper course of the plaintiff to have adopted if she wished the case tried before this Court would have been to have filed the suit in Ahmedabad and then to have applied to their Lordships in the exercise of their extraordinary civil jurisdiction. Next Mr. Macpherson had sought to bring the suit within the twelfth clause of the Letters Patent by reason of the defendant, the Secretary of State for India in Council at the time of the commencement of this suit having been carrying on business within the limits of the city of Bombay, and so far he had authority for this position in the decision of the Chief Justice of Madras. The first distinction between that suit and the present one was that it was against the Governor of Madras. The Advocate-General then read over the decision in the case. He said there had been confusion in the mind of the Chief Justice when he spoke of the Government as dwelling in a place. He didn't think the decision could be supported inasmuch as the locality where Government gave their orders was a changing locality. The reasons given we inconclusive and unsatisfactory, and not such as their Lordships would be inclined to adopt. Now, in the case of Randell against the Secretary of State in Council; reported in Hyde's Reports vol. I, page 37, Sir Mordant Wells had given a much more satisfactory judgment. His arguments were unanswerable, (Reads case). The construction supported by Sir Mordant Wells ought to be supported by this Court. This Court had not now the power to transfer the suit to Ahmedabad but could only dismiss it, with liberty to the parties to bring the suit in the proper form. In conclusion, he drew attention to the almost ridiculous consequences which might arise if this action were maintained, as persons might bring suits against the Secretary of State in the most inconvenient places, on the ground that the Government was carrying on business in that place.

Mr. Latham next addressed the court, showing that the Court had not jurisdiction in the case of his client either, his objection was distinct from that of his learned friend, but he apprehended that if the latter's objection succeeded, the case must at once fall as against the second defendant, His client did not dwell in Bombay, and was not described as carrying on business in it, therefore it was obvious that he was not in any way within the jurisdiction conferred upon their Lordships Court by clause 12 of the Letters Patent.

The Court then adjourned till the following morning.

BOTH SIDES.

THIS is intended as an easy "coach" for those idle people who cannot make out "what it is all about," and as a simple abstract of the avowed arguments used on both sides of current questions. Well-informed persons are warned off.

WAS THE DISSOLUTION JUSTIFIABLE, AND SHALL WE STILL BE GOVERNED BY THE LIBERAL PARTY?

Mr. Gladstone says "Yes," because—	Mr. Disraeli says "No," because—
1. The authority of the Government had "sunk below the point necessary for the due defence and prosecution of the public interests."	1. First to summon Parliament and then to dissolve it before its meeting is a course altogether unprecedented.
2. A Liberal Ministry, in our relations with Foreign Powers, will do unto them as we would they should do unto us.	2. "It would have been better for us all if there had been a little more energy in our foreign policy and a little less in our domestic policy" for five years past.
3. It will vigorously prosecute the war and establish friendship with the Ashantees, and in future avoid "equivocal and entangling engagements."	3. By "an act of folly or ignorance rarely equalled" the present Ministry gave up an important position in the China seas, at the same time entering into those "equivocal and entangling engagements" which have involved us in war with the Ashantees.
4. It will reform and improve (1) the institutions of London; (2) the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; (3) the land laws; (4) the game laws; (5) the laws relating to the sale of spirits (6) to labour, and (7) to rating and local government.	4. "The English people are governed by their customs as much as by their laws, and there is nothing they more dislike than unnecessary restraint and meddling interference in their affairs."
5. It will abolish the Income-tax, at the same time giving the general consumer some marked relief and combining therewith a judicious "adjustment" of existing taxes.	5. The abolition of the Income-tax has always been favoured by the Conservatives and, hitherto, opposed by Mr. Gladstone. "Adjusting" existing taxes means increasing them.
6. Public opinion upon the subject having been duly matured, our intelligent peasantry will receive the franchise "without conflict, without intrigue, and by general consent."	6. It is unwise to suggest a further reform of the House of Commons. Enfranchising the counties would involve the disenfranchisement of all towns having less than 40,000 inhabitants.
7. In five years Mr. Gladstone has paid off £20,000,000 of the National Debt; diminished taxation by £12,000,000; and after paying for the *Alabama* indemnity and the Ashantee war has a surplus this year of £5,000,000.	7. Mr. Gladstone's "prolix narrative" contains nothing definite as to the policy he will pursue, except that having the prospect of a large surplus he will, if retained in power, devote that surplus to the remission of taxation, which would be the course of any Party and any Ministry."
8. Forty years of Tory rule preceding 1830 left the institutions of this country weaker than it found them; forty years of Liberal rule since 1830 has left them stronger.	8. "Although there is reason to hope that Mr. Gladstone, certainly at present, is not opposed to our National Institutions," yet amongst his followers are to be found Home Rulers, and those who would as all the Monarchy, disestablish the Church, and abolish the House of Lords.

—*Vanity Fair.*

MEN OF THE DAY.

(Vanity Fair.)

THE EARL OF DESART.

THE elder son of a poor titled Irish family does not always find it an easy thing to make any great practical use of his ancestors; and, as often as not, has to rely upon himself more than upon his nobility to gain success of any kind in life. Lord Desart's family connections were nevertheless of some service to him, for at eleven years of age they made him page of honour to the Queen, in which capacity he distinguished himself according to his years by some escapades calculated to shock those who believe in the personal sanctity of Royalty. At seventeen, his domestic service at Court procured for him the usual reward of a Commission in the Guards, and he was so fortunate as to be sent almost immediately upon service more active than that of Windsor and London, for in the following year, he accompanied the Coldstreams to Canada. While there he sleighed, sported, and muffined, much to his own satisfaction, and he further distinguished himself and his regiment in the streets of Montreal by getting up the biggest fight with the police ever known. With two other peers and guardsmen at his side, he maintained on this occasion a Homeric struggle, until overpowered by numbers and beaten into insensibility. Subsequently he returned to England, hunted for three seasons, married a young lady from Yorkshire, sent a challenge which was declined, and then went to live in his native wilds of Kilkenny. Finding there no other chance of a shindy, he took up the obstinate Father O'Keeffe and attended Magistrates' meetings. Then he began to cultivate Literature and the Drama. He twice appeared as a distinguished amateur on the boards in London, the editors of magazines began to know his fist, and two indifferent novels testified to the industry with which he kept it going. Still, life at Kilkenny, even when tempered with a half-season visit to London, is rather dull, and its dulness suggested to Lord Desart the conviction that the time had arrived for getting up a more striking shindy than any he had yet enjoyed. Wherefore he assumed the responsibility for "the Chesterfield Letters of 1873," written nobody knows by whom—unless indeed it were by Father O'Keeffe It being fortunately a dull season, "all London" became excited at finding some notorious impostures and swindles visited with satire and exemplified in certain fictitious characters, which were declared only thinly to disguise real individuals. Everybody said that "something must be done," and there seemed the most brilliant and certain prospect of a really good row. It ended however in the immortal journey of the three Colonels to Kilkenny, in order to demand not satisfaction by murderous arms, but Declaration in murdered English. They obtained, explained, and commented upon it in a manner which some persons thought proper, and thus deprived Lord Desart of all chance of immortalising either himself or any other person on Boulogne Sands.

Lord Desart is a great reader who has acquired a considerable knowledge of literature, a ready writer, and an energetic man, not disposed to echo the commonplaces or to agree with the common companions of Society. He will probably soon be a representative Irish Peer in the British Parliament, and in spite of his mere one-and-thirty years, he is likely to import into that august assembly a liveliness of debate and a novelty of ideas which will do it no harm.

JEHU JUNIOR.

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